

respect to stations or classes of stations other than Government stations, amateur stations, mobile stations, and broadcasting stations, the Commission may waive the requirement of a permit for construction if it finds that the public interest, convenience, or necessity would be served thereby: *Provided, however*, That such waiver shall apply only to stations whose construction is begun subsequent to the effective date of the waiver."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4558) to amend section 309 (c) of the Communications Act of 1934, with respect to the time within which the Federal Communications Commission must act on protests filed thereunder.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the fourth sentence of section 309 (c) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, is amended by striking out "fifteen days" and inserting in lieu thereof "thirty days."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CRIMINAL PENALTIES OF COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1934

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4559) to amend section 501 of the Communications Act of 1934, so that any offense punishable thereunder, except a second or subsequent offense, shall constitute a misdemeanor rather than a felony.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That section 501 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

##### "GENERAL PENALTY

"Sec. 501. Any person who willfully and knowingly does or causes or suffers to be done any act, matter, or thing, in this act prohibited or declared to be unlawful, or who willfully and knowingly omits or fails to do any act, matter, or thing in this act required to be done, or willfully and knowingly causes or suffers such omission or failure, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished for such offense, for which no penalty (other than a forfeiture) is provided in this act, by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 1 year, or both; except that any person, having been once convicted of an offense punishable under this section, who is subsequently convicted of violating any provision of this act punishable under this section, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years, or both."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2327) to authorize the Post Office Department

to designate enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard as postal clerks and assistant postal clerks, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That enlisted personnel of the Army of the United States, the United States Navy, the Air Force of the United States, the United States Marine Corps, and the United States Coast Guard, and the reserve components thereof, may, upon selection by the Secretaries of the departments concerned, be designated by the Post Office Department as Army postal clerks and assistant Army postal clerks, Navy postal clerks, and assistant Navy postal clerks, Air Force postal clerks and assistant Air Force postal clerks, Marine Corps postal clerks and assistant Marine Corps postal clerks, and Coast Guard postal clerks and assistant Coast Guard postal clerks, as appropriate, who shall be authorized to receive and open all pouches and sacks of mail addressed to Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard post offices, stations, vessels, and installations, to make proper deliveries of such mail, to receive matter for transmission in the mails, to receipt for registered matter (keeping an accurate record thereof), to keep and have for sale an adequate supply of postage stamps, to make up and dispatch mails and to perform any other postal duties as may be authorized by the Postmaster General, and in accordance with such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the appropriate Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard authority. Each postal clerk or assistant postal clerk mentioned herein shall take the oath of office prescribed for members of the postal service, and shall give bond to the United States in such penal sum as the Postmaster General may deem sufficient for the faithful performance of his duties as such postal clerk or assistant postal clerk: *Provided*, That the Secretary concerned may waive the giving of bond in the case of such postal clerks and assistant postal clerks.

Sec. 2. The Post Office Department shall be reimbursed annually by the department concerned, in an amount of money equal to the funds and the value of other accountable postal stock embezzled by, or lost through the negligence, errors, or defalcations on the part of unbonded postal clerks, unbonded assistant postal clerks, persons acting in those capacities, or commissioned or warrant officers of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard who have been designated custodians of postal effects by the appropriate commanding officer, and funds expended by the Post Office Department in payment of claims arising from negligence, errors, losses, or defalcations by such unbonded postal clerks, assistant postal clerks, persons acting in those capacities, or commissioned or warrant officers of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard who have been designated custodians of postal effects by the appropriate commanding officer.

Sec. 3. Postal clerks and assistant postal clerks appointed under this act, shall be amenable in all respects to the discipline of their respective services, except that, as to their duties as such clerks, the commanding officer having jurisdiction over the post office, station, vessel, or installation at or on which they are stationed, and who exercises jurisdiction over such clerks, shall require them to be governed by the postal laws and regulations of the United States and such supplemental postal directives and regulations as may be prescribed by appropriate authorities. Whenever necessity arises therefor, any assistant postal clerk may be

required by the appropriate commanding officer to perform the duties of a postal clerk.

Sec. 4. Any bond given by Army, Navy, or Coast Guard mail clerks or assistant mail clerks or by Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard postal clerks or assistant postal clerks, may be terminated by the Secretary of the department concerned, but such termination shall not affect the liability of any person or surety thereunder for losses or shortages occurring prior to such termination.

Sec. 5. (a) The Secretaries of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Treasury shall take such action as may be available to them to effect recovery of amounts paid under the provisions of this act from the persons responsible for the losses or shortages.

(b) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 6. The act of August 21, 1941 (ch. 392, 55 Stat. 656), as amended by the act of June 30, 1947 (ch. 170, 61 Stat. 211; 39 U. S. C. 138); paragraph 23 of the heading, Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, of the act of May 27, 1908 (ch. 206, 35 Stat. 417-418), as amended (39 U. S. C. 134); section 3 of the act of August 24, 1912 (ch. 389, 37 Stat. 554), as amended (39 U. S. C. 135), and all other laws or parts of laws to the extent that they may be inconsistent or in conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. That concludes the call of the Consent Calendar.

#### INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL

(Mrs. PFOST asked and was given permission to extend her remarks at this point.)

Mrs. PFOST. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I should like to include the following statement in the Record at this point.

On April 28 the Honorable SAM RAYBURN, of Texas, moved to recommit H. R. 4828, the Interior appropriation bill, to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the same back forthwith with the following amendments:

On page 2, strike out all of lines 22, 23, and 24, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "Not to exceed \$3,736,000 shall be available during the current fiscal year from the continuing fund for all costs in connection with the purchase of electric power and energy and for the payment of rentals for the use of transmission facilities."

And on page 3, line 19, strike out "\$38,300,000" and insert "\$42,728,000: *Provided*, That such sum shall include for the following items the respective amounts as follows: "For Snohomish-Kitsap project, \$2,605,000; "For McNary substation, \$1,538,000; "For Ilwaco-Long Beach area service, \$109,000; "For Valley Way substation addition, \$56,000; and "For Idaho Panhandle, \$120,000."

The Rayburn motion provided a true test of sentiment on the public-power program. It was supported by those who advocated continued development of low-cost public power for all the people.

It was generally opposed by those who favored giving the benefits of public power to the private utilities.

The Rayburn motion was defeated by a vote of 167 to 212. Eighty-six percent of the Democrats voted in favor of low-cost public power, while almost 95 percent of the Republicans voted against the motion and in favor of the private utilities.

It is interesting to note that more than half of the Republican votes in favor of restoring the funds came from Members whose districts were directly affected.

#### PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Private Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first individual bill on the Private Calendar.

#### GRONISLAV VYDAEVICH AND LEONID ZANKOWSKY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1141) for the relief of Gronislav Vydaevich and Leonid Zankowsky.

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

#### JOHN W. MCBRIDE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 140) for the relief of John W. McBride.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

(Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill, S. 140, be passed over without prejudice, and insert at this point in the Record the following remarks:

It is my information that when H. R. 834, of which I am the author, was under consideration by the Senate Judiciary Committee, some members thereof stated that they could not approve the bill because they saw no reason for the delay upon the part of the claimant in filing his claim.

I would like to direct the attention of the House to the bill just called, S. 140, which is identical in content with my bill, H. R. 834, as well as S. 365, which the House passed May 5, 1953. The injury sustained by the claimant in S. 140 was in 1943, the injury sustained by the claimant in S. 365 was in 1940. Both of those bills were approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee and passed the Senate. The injury sustained by the claimant in my bill, H. R. 834, was in 1944.

Such inconsistency makes it imperative that I ask that the bill, S. 140, be passed over without prejudice, and I do want the House to understand my reason in so doing.

#### HARUE FUKUSHI

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 978) for the relief of Harue Fukushi.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the provisions of the immigration laws relating to the exclusion of aliens inadmissible because of race shall not hereafter apply to Harue Fukushi, the Japanese fiancée of Robert A. Matza, a citizen of the United States who is serving in the Armed Forces of the United States, and that the said Harue Fukushi shall be eligible for a visa as a nonimmigrant temporary visitor for a period of 3 months: *Provided,* That the administrative authorities find that the said Harue Fukushi is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to the said Robert A. Matza, and that she is found otherwise admissible under the immigration laws. In the event the marriage between the above-named parties does not occur within 3 months after entry of the said Harue Fukushi, she shall be required to depart from the United States, and upon failure to do so shall be deported in accordance with the provisions of sections 19 and 20 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended (U. S. C., title 8, secs. 155 and 156). In the event that the marriage between the above-named parties shall occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Harue Fukushi, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of the said Harue Fukushi as of the date of the payment by her of the required visa fee and head tax.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That, in the administration of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Harue Fukushi, the fiancée of Robert A. Matza, a citizen of the United States, shall be eligible for a visa as a nonimmigrant temporary visitor for a period of 3 months: *Provided,* That the administrative authorities find that the said Harue Fukushi is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to the said Robert A. Matza and that she is found otherwise admissible under the immigration laws. In the event the marriage between the above-named persons does not occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Harue Fukushi, she shall be required to depart from the United States and upon failure to do so shall be deported in accordance with the provisions of sections 241 and 242 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. In the event that the marriage between the above-named persons shall occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Harue Fukushi, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of the said Harue Fukushi as of the date of the payment by her of the required visa fee."

Mr. REED of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. REED of Illinois: On page 3, line 4, strike out "241 and 242" and substitute in lieu thereof "242 and 243."

The amendment to the committee amendment was agreed to.

The committee amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MARY FRANCINA MARCONI, FERNANDA GUZZI, ANNA FERRARO, MARY LAUDANO, AND JULIA PISANO

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1143) for the relief of Mary Francina Marconi, Fernanda Guzzi, Anna Ferraro, Mary Laudano, and Julia Pisano.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Mary Francina Marconi, Fernanda Guzzi, Anna Ferraro, Mary Laudano, and Julia Pisano shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this Act, upon payment of the required visa fees and head taxes. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such aliens as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct five numbers from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

With the following committee amendments:

On lines 3 and 4, strike out the words "immigration and naturalization laws," and insert in lieu thereof the following: "Immigration and Nationality Act."

On lines 8 and 9, strike out the words "and head taxes."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MRS. LIANE LIEU AND HER SON, PETER LIEU

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1330) for the relief of Mrs. Liane Lieu and her son Peter Lieu.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Mrs. Liane Lieu and her son, Peter Lieu, shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct two numbers from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

With the following committee amendments:

On lines 3 and 4, strike out the words "immigration and naturalization laws" and substitute in lieu thereof the following: "Immigration and Nationality Act."

On line 9, strike out the words "and head tax."

On line 9, strike out the word "alien" and substitute "aliens."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.